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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. G. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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District Attorney	C. L. Hance.
Assessor	John J. Welch.
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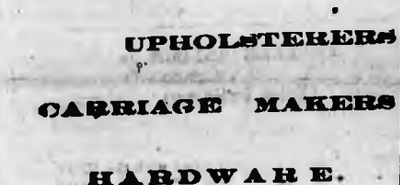

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Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THEY KEEP POND WATER CLEAR

Goldfish and Sunfish Are Terrors to Green Scum and Wigglers.

Fish have their uses to humanity over and above serving as food material or as unwilling caterers to the sport of the fisherman, says the New York Sun. Although it may seem odd so to speak of them, they often are as indispensable to a country place as a dog or cat.

If that country place happens to be one that is supplied with running water, and this is used for ornament in ponds or fountains, two things are pretty sure to bother the owner.

One is the well-known green scum which spreads over the waters of ponds and fountain basins. When its growth begins the plant is pretty. It starts from the bottom, as soon as the sun gets high, in May or June, and sends upward a delicate, graceful, wavy thread of vivid green. Until it reaches the surface it remains pretty, but once there it spreads along and rots, and is soon offensive in several ways.

The other nuisance from standing water, even when it is often renewed and directly from the springs, is mosquitoes. The wigglers grow there.

The remedy for both these troubles is fish, and the two kinds that will cure them happen to be the two most desirable for other reasons.

Goldfish will keep the green scum from growing; and yellow perch, or, as they are generally called, sunfish, will destroy the mosquito wigglers.

The sunfish one has to catch, but the goldfish can be bought two for a quarter in the fish and bird stores of the city.

NO TIME TO AIM.

The Luck Shot of a Hunter at a Critical Moment.

It is a strange fact that the human hand, eye and nerve are so constituted as to act automatically and correctly at the proper moment, almost without conscious effort on the owner's part. The author of "Tales of Nomad" gives an experience that illustrates this in a most fortunate manner.

We were passing through grass about two feet in height, with clumps of low scrub here and there. I was leading, and my spoorer, a Kafir named Jacha, was following me. He had only one eye, and that eye was keener to detect game than two pairs of ordinary optics; but on this occasion it overlooked a terrible danger, for the reason that the danger, though within a few yards of us, was invisible.

There was a rustle in a patch of scrub six or seven yards before me, and suddenly out of it rose a wounded buffalo with bloody mouth and glaring eye, which wheeled round facing me in act to charge.

It all took place quicker than thought. My rifle, which happily was at full cock, went up to my shoulder instinctively, and I dropped him in his tracks with a ball through the brain.

So sudden was the whole affair that my heart had not time even to give a great thump. I do not quite remember how I did it. I am sure I did not take a long sight, and I doubt whether I looked at the rib of my rifle at all.

NOT AMBITIOUS WOMEN.

Italian Dames Do Little Outside the Home Circle.

The Italian woman has not yet taken her true working place in society. She is generally handsome, rarely bad in the strictest sense of the word, though by no means a very strict moralist. At home she rules; outside she exerts no influence whatever. The political woman is as yet unknown. A few literary women exist, but among them are only one or two who rise above the average. The Italian woman is nearly always a good mother, even when a bad wife she follows impulses rather than reason in her actions, and this to a greater degree than her sisters in any other European country.

During the national uprising she was hopeful, but she remained humble and never became ambitious. Mme. Rataxzi, who tried to meddle in politics, had to desist. Outside the domestic circle the Italian woman does not work, except in the lower classes, and then she uses rather her physical than her intellectual strength. The business woman, like in France, is not met with except in Piedmont and Milan. The state has not been able to find woman other official employment than that of schoolmistress.

Clipping of Gold Coins.

A century or more ago the clipping of coins was carried on extensively in England and elsewhere. Gold pieces which had lost more or less of their substance were common then and passed current readily enough. But statutory restrictions have rendered this business comparatively unprofitable. However, it is still practiced by criminals of great expertness. Gold is almost exclusively subjected to such treatment. Some of the processes employed are remarkably ingenious.

A PECULIAR FRIENDSHIP.

How It Was Established Between a Hawk and a Rooster.

"The most peculiar friendship I ever saw formed was one between a hawk and a rooster," said a traveler recently. "One day, when living on a farm in western Pennsylvania, I shot and wounded a hawk. When I picked up the bird I found that its wings were broken, but otherwise it was uninjured. My sister begged that the creature's life be spared, and the request was granted. Within a few days the hawk had become quite tame and would come to us for its food when we called it. The chickens were greatly frightened at its presence and kept up considerable fuss. This soon wore off and in a short time its presence was taken as a matter of course. The bird was tied to a stake in the back yard and the fowls would go several times a day to look at him. One rooster, more courageous than the rest, concluded to get acquainted with the enemy. In some way they succeeded in communicating together and establishing a bond of friendship. They were constantly together, and after the hawk's wounds had healed and he was liberated he would spend a portion of each day with his friend, the rooster, paying no attention to the other chickens. In some way he must have told the other hawks that our flock was under his especial care, for we were never troubled with them afterward, although before that we had lost a great many chickens."

JAPANESE THEATRICALS.

Customs Observed in Play Houses in the Land of the Mikado.

Japanese plays usually last from morning till morning. The audience make preparations to attend the theater much as if they were going on a holiday trip from Saturday to Monday. They take baskets of eatables with them and have their meals with the same regularity at the play as they would at home. Food is sold in all Japanese theaters just as coffee and ices and beer and whisky are sold in English theaters, and the hawkers of edibles attend to business while the actors are strutting their brief hour upon the stage. The "Jap" audiences sit in little boxes on the floor of the theater and eat and sleep there. They sleep, as a rule, while the principle actors are taking a rest. There are no aisles in the body of the theater, so that those who have boxes in the middle and come late are compelled to crawl over those who are in their places. When the play is about to begin it is announced by wrapping with a wooden hammer. This method of announcement is also employed by the French, but it has been in use in Japan for hundreds of years. To a great extent the success of a Japanese play depends on the moral. If the audiences are not quickly responsive and a tragedy is being presented the play is withdrawn immediately and the actors reappear in something comic.

WOMAN COMES LAST.

How the Arab Regards His Wives and Daughters.

An Arab—meaning a tent-dweller, in an equine sense, the town-dweller is no Arab—loves first and above all his horse. No one need to recite the oft-sung affection he will lavish upon him. Next he loves his firearm. This, poetically speaking, ought to be a six-foot, gold-in-laid, muzzle-loading horror of a matchlock, which would kick any man but an Arab flat on his back at every shot; but actually, in Algeria or Tunis, when he lives near a city, it is more apt to be a modern English breech-loader. You must fly from the busy haunts of men to find the matchlock. Next to his gun he loves his oldest son. Last comes his wife—or one of his wives, perhaps.

Daughters don't count; I mean the Arab doesn't take the trouble to count them, unless in so far as they minister to his comfort, dietetic or otherwise. Until some neighbor comes along and proposes to marry, in other words, to make a still worse slave of one of them, she is only a chattel—a soulless thing. And yet she is said to be a pretty, amiable, helpful being—said to be, for no one by any hap ever chances to cast his eyes on one worth seeing. This disregard women, be it said to their honor, does not always apply to the Bedouins of the Syrian and Arabian deserts.

The Terrible Fer-de-Lance.

One of the deadliest serpents in the tropics is the fer-de-lance, of which there are at least eight varieties. These snakes are of precisely the color which will enable them to hide among the foliage or roots of trees. Sometimes they are a bright yellow and can scarcely be distinguished from the bunch of bananas within which they lie coiled. Again the reptile may be black, or yellowish brown, or of any hue resembling tropical forest mold, old bark or decomposing trees. The iris of the eye is orange, with red flashes, and at night glows like a burning coal.

PURCHASED ANCESTORS.

How a Wealthy French Widow Acquired a Coveted Title.

The Lady Pays for the Right to Wear the Name of a Family Whose Members Never Died Comfortably in Bed.

The lady was a widow and rich—very rich—as the French novelist says, nowadays, writes Walter Besant. The gentleman was a widower, past sixty, extravagantly, even ridiculously, poor, and the last of a most noble and historical house. History is full of the achievements of his people. Froissart mentions their exploits in every other page; they were always taking this side or that other, for the king and against the king. When they took a side they meant it; out they marched, they and theirs, in full armor. Whichever side they took, it always ended in their being captured and decapitated for high treason or else killed in battle. From father to son, from generation to generation, for long centuries, none of them ever went out of the world from an inglorious feather bed; it was always from the grassy field of honor or from a scaffold. A gray beard was unknown in that house, nor had any of them ever experienced the tender emotions of a grandfather.

The lady, besides being a widow and richissime, was of ignoble origin and her late husband had made his money in trade. Reflection upon this point made her unhappy. She was so rich that she thought she also ought to be noble, just to correspond. It is a common confusion of thought. She desired above all things to connect her riches with an ancient name, and she made a proposal to the nobleman. "Marry me," she said. "Give me the right to use your name. In return I will give as handsome an annuity as you can possibly desire. You shall have the means of living as you please, and of obtaining all that you can desire. I will not ask you to live in my house. You shall live where you please. I will only ask that, for appearance sake, you will take your place at my dinners, and that you will show up as the lord of the house at my receptions."

'Twas arranged in this sense. The lady took and furnished for herself a great hotel. She had the rooms decorated in honor of this and that illustrious ancestor. The arms of the house were everywhere. The portraits, busts and statues of the house were in all the rooms; the pictures represented scenes and episodes in the history of the house. The servants wore the ancient livery, the well-known livery of the house. The hotel became a museum of the house, and at dinners and on reception nights the duke himself was always present, grave, dignified and stately, with the look of one who had stepped out of a picture frame five hundred years old and had put on the clothes of the nineteenth century, but not its manners. When madame the duchess was not at home he lived in his own chambers at the club after his own fashion. An excellent bargain, was it not? and one that seems perfectly fair to both parties.

QUEEN VICTORIA GETS TIPS.

They Are Called Perquisites, But She Gets Them Just the Same.

Queen Victoria gets more tips than any other functionary in Great Britain, and, what is more, she insists on getting them. Of course, they are not called tips. They are called perquisites; but it is all the same. An ex-attache, writing in the New York Tribune, says that among the most curious of them is her right to every whale or sturgeon captured on the coast of the United Kingdom and brought to land. Both of these perquisites date back to the days of the Norman kings, and it appears that in the case of the whale the monsters were divided between the sovereign and his consort, the queen taking the head in order that her wardrobe might be replenished with the whalebone needed for the stiffening of her royal garments. Another of the queen's baksheesh is a certain number of magnificent Cashmere shawls, which are dispatched to her every year from the kingdom of Cashmere. They vary in value, as a rule, from three hundred to twelve hundred dollars apiece, and the queen is accustomed to present one of them as a wedding present to every young girl of the aristocracy or in whose future she is in any way interested. Every tailor holding a patent of "Purveyor to Her Majesty," if he conforms to ancient tradition and usage, should present her with a silver needle each year. Another class of royal purveyors is called upon to present annually to her a tablecloth, while from other sources again she is entitled to an annual contribution of such varied tips as white doves, white hares, currycombs, fire-tongs, scarlet hosiery, nightcaps, knives, lances and crossbows. Moreover, at the coronation, the lord of the manor of Addington must present to the sovereign a "dish of pottage," composed of "almond milk, brawn of capons, sugar and spices, chickens parboiled, and chopped." At the same ceremony the lord of the manor of Haydon is obliged by virtue of his tenure from the crown to present the monarch with a towel, the lord of the manor of Worksop giving the sovereign a "right-handed glove." These are only a few of the various baksheesh to which Queen Victoria is entitled by tradition and usage.

CROSSING THE STREET.

A Study of Both Sexes Picking Their Way at a Busy Corner.

Did you ever watch women cross the street? There is the sweet young thing who picks her way even though the stones be swept bright and clean. She always possesses small feet and wears pretty shoes and smart gowns and has an appealing look in her eye when she starts over. The policemen always help her, though they know she needs no help and she knows they know it. But that makes no difference at all. The men always stop on the curbing to see if she really does need any help.

Then, says the Chicago Times, there is the business young woman, who plunges into the fray in awful absent-mindedness. Sometimes she picks up her dress skirt, but she usually forgets all about it, and her shoes are not new, anyhow. The policemen know they ought to help her, but she is always across before they get to her, and she gives them fearful shocks because they know she is doomed to be run down some day and they only hope it will be on the next fellow's crossing. It all comes of her having her mind occupied. A woman with an occupied mind is bound to upset things.

And finally there is the poor little timid woman who is deathly afraid of truck horses and is shabbily dressed and liable to heart disease. She gets across anyhow, no one knows just how, because the first two varieties take up all the attention.

And having watched the woman for some time, have you ever turned your attention to the men? If you have you must have realized what a calculating animal man is.

He never runs across—that is, if he is a city man.

He doesn't get flustrated and excited and he accomplishes it by calculation.

A quick glance up and down the street and he knows just how long the cable car will be in coming up—ditto in coming down, how soon the express wagon and the coupe will take to reach his crossing, and so he picks his way calmly over, almost saunters, in fact, and, perhaps, rescues one or two hysterical women en route.

We can all do it in the same way if we will force our nervous systems under a certain control.

Men, too, believe that no driver will run them down if he can help it.

Women, per contra, feel convinced that the aim in life of every "gripman" and "johu" is to crush them if they can.

MEAT FOR THE WORKINGMEN.

Makes Muscle, Preserves Energy, and Valuable for Preserving the Tissue.

A prominent Englishman who was discussing the food value of meat to workingmen lately, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, said: "Despite what our vegetarian friends say, meat is essential to the workingman. It makes muscle and preserves the energy. The Irishman of his own country is too poor to buy much meat, and it is notorious that he cannot do as much work as he does in other countries where he is enabled to live better. The trades union commissioner of England has on record the statement of a manufacturer who has factories in Manchester, England, and Cork, Ireland, to the effect that, although he paid wages 20 per cent. lower in Cork than in his English factory, the cost to him is exactly the same. This he attributes wholly to the difference in diet. Several manufacturers in this country have observed a marked increase in the labor capacity of young Irishmen after a few weeks' stay in this country, where meat is served three times a day at the boarding-houses, whereas in his own country the Irish laborer is in luck to get meat once a day. This is an economic question in which there is food for serious thought for men employing labor on a large scale, who think to save money by cutting down wages. It has been demonstrated that shortening the hours of labor increases the average of work done, and by paying wages at which men can afford to eat plenty of meat the manufacturer will, I believe, be the ultimate beneficiary. Especially is this true of concerns like iron foundries and rolling mills, where the work is of an extremely arduous character, demanding a constant renewal of the wasted tissues."

Cures Sleep-Walking.

An old colored "mammy," noted for her originality in methods of nursing, declares that she cured a whole family of sleep-walking by placing a strip of oilcloth each side of the bed—the feet touching the cold floor awakening the sleeper. Wet carpet on the floor is a not unknown remedy, and a bathtub of water where the wandering sleeper would descend into it on leaving the bed is the rather heroic treatment sometimes resorted to. The old mammy's method deserves a trial, and would seem to be both effective and not too severe.

How Russians Destroy Rats.

The following is said to be the Russian method of destroying rats, and as it appears to be an effectual one those who are annoyed with these animals are recommended to try it. Catch in a wire trap fifteen or twenty large rats (feed them in an extra trap or wire cage until you have the required number); then cease to feed them. They will soon become ferocious and fight, kill and feed upon one another. When only six or eight remain, turn them loose. Accustomed to feed upon their species they will hunt and destroy numbers.

A CHEMIST'S DREAM.

M. Berthelot indulges in the wildest visions, concerning the benefits which chemistry will heap upon the human race in the course of another century or two, says the New York Post. In an address before the manufacturers of chemists of France delivered recently in Paris he said that he looked to chemistry for deliverance from present social evils and for the possibility of realizing the socialistic dream. Even if a spiritual millennium should not be discovered to change the face of society, chemistry could make all fify the globe. This change, he declared, will be greatly due to chemistry utilizing the heat of the sun and the central heat of the globe. The latter can be obtained by shafts of three thousand or four thousand meters in depth, which modern engineers are equal to the task of sinking. The water down so deep will be hot and able to keep all possible machinery going. By natural distillation it will furnish fluid free from microbes, and be an unlimited source of chemical and electrical energy. This could be everywhere developed, and thousands of years might pass without any noticeable diminution. With such a source of heat all chemical transformation would be easy. The production of alimentary matter will be one consequence. This production is resolved in principle, and has been for forty years, by the syntheses of grease and oils. That of hydrates of carbon is going on, and that of nitrogenous substances is not far off.

When energy can be obtained thus cheaply, food can be made from carbon taken from carbonic acid, hydrogen taken from water, and nitrogen from the air. What work the vegetables have so far done science will soon be able to do better, with far greater profusion and independently of seasons or evil microbes or insects. There will then be no passion to own land, beasts need not be bred for slaughter, man will be milder and more moral, and certain regions may become productive as fertile as habitable places, because they will not be pestiferous from ages of manuring. The reign of chemistry will beautify the planet. There will then be no need to disfigure it with the geometrical works of the agriculturalist, or with the grime of factories and chimneys. It will recover its verdure and flora. The earth will be a vast pleasure garden and the human race will live in peace and plenty. So we must look to chemistry, it appears, for the millennium.

CLAMS VS. CHICKENS.

How the Chicago Man Got Even with the New York Drummers.

"Speaking of restaurants," said the New York drummer with the Grecian eyebrows, "I had a friend in New York who made a mint of money in Chicago before anybody dropped to his little trick," quotes the Detroit Free Press.

"He had a trick, eh?" asked one of the smokers.

"Why, yes; you might call it a trick, I suppose. He built up such a local reputation for green turtle soup that his place was fairly besieged night and day. He supplied as high as three thousand people a day with turtle soup. It was an eastern man who finally gave him away."

"What was there to give away?"

"Oh, nothing much, only he had been making that soup out of clams and curry. When a man blundered in who had actually seen a green turtle with his own eyes and knew what the taste of the soup was like the cheat was discovered and his business was busted."

"Yes. I heard of that case," said the Chicago beef-extract man, who had been an attentive listener. "The soup man changed his business, I believe?"

"He did."

"And lost every dollar he had inside of a year?"

"I never heard that he did."

"But he did. It was a friend of mine who put him on to the spot that choked him."

"What spot?"

"Shipping prairie chickens to the New York market. He had twenty hunters out for three months and was all ready to ship eighteen carloads of birds when a Chicago man put the New Yorkers on."

"On to what?"

"On to the fact that every blamed bird in those eighteen cars was a darned old crow. He shouldn't have done it, for the New Yorkers would never have known the difference, and he would have given us a fine show to clean out our crows; but he was just that soft hearted."

"Gentlemen," said the man with the Grecian eyebrows, after a long period of silence, "I am not feeling particularly well this morning and will go back into the drawing-room car and try and get a nap!"

A Middle Course.

There was a certain bishop of Amiens who was consulted by a lady as to whether she might wear rouge. She had been with several directors, but some were so severe and some so relaxed that she would not satisfy her conscience, and therefore was come to monseigneur to decide for her, and would rest by his sentence. "I see, madame," said the good prelate, "what the case is. Some of your casuists forbid rouge totally; others will permit you to wear as much as you please. Now, for my part, I love a medium in all things, and therefore I permit you to wear rouge on one cheek only."

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 29, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

A. S. HALLE—Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FISHER—Merchants' Exchange.
C. E. KELLOGG—320 Pine Street.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY BUSINESS.

The Republican nominees for the several county offices are now squarely before the people of this county for their votes. As a whole the ticket is one of the best ever presented to the voters of Mono county, every one being a taxpayer and permanent resident of the county, and worthy the support of every good citizen, be he Republican, Democrat or Populist. There can be no excuse for a Republican to scratch his ticket on the score of any candidate not being equal to the requirements of the office he aspires to, as a failure to vote for any candidate on this Republican ticket will be on the grounds of strong personal friendship.

The head of the ticket is Wm. P. Oakes, of Lundy, and one of the substantial citizens of our county, and well known to every voter in the county as being well qualified for the position. He is a man of family, of excellent habits, and of the strictest integrity, his word being as good as a bond. For many years he has been Superintendent of the Great Sierra mines at Tioga, and has a legion of friends among the miners, and is universally respected.

Everybody knows that John D. Murphey, our genial and thoroughly efficient County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder, is the right man in the right place, and there is no doubt of his re-election by a very large majority. County Clerk and Auditor are two of the most important officers of the county, being the custodian of the legal business of the county and individuals, and bookkeeper of the county, requiring both energy and education, and the incumbent should not be changed with every turn of the weather vane. One requires a term or two to become fully acquainted with his duties.

For District Attorney, ex-Assemblyman Frank B. Hanewill was selected to engineer the legal business of the county. While he has no particular experience at the Bar, he has been unusually studious in acquiring a legal education, and his acquaintance with the intricacies of the law was creditably shown at his late examination for admission to the Superior Court, missing but six out of 120 questions propounded. While Mr. Hanewill and executive have not belonged to the same Mutual Admiration society, we will do him the credit to say that we believe he would fill the office creditably, and will be elected, if there is any potency in a Republican nomination in a Republican county.

Joe A. Brown has again been selected for Treasurer, a position he has filled seven years to the credit of himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people, as will be clearly seen in the vote he will receive. He is one of the best officers the county has had, and the strong box of the county will remain in his custody another term, as the Democrats made no nomination against him.

The Assessor's office would look badly dismantled—a ship without rudder or compass, without John J. Welch is continued the presiding elder of that office, and having record of the nomination he will be re-elected by a handsome majority, as we want no swapping of a well-tried Republican for an untried Democrat.

Our efficient Superintendent of Schools, Miss Cornelia Richards, will have no opposition, a deserved compliment to one who has faithfully attended to the interests of the school department.

A. P. Hayes is justly entitled to a re-election to the office of Coroner and Public Administrator. He is a good officer, but has not had business enough to become a millionaire as yet; in fact, he has done well if he has made enough to pay the expense of giving bonds. He is a miner, and will receive a big vote, being popular with all parties.

San Francisco Democracy have a new boss in place of Buckley. Rainey is now the controlling genius of that party, but his leadership is not meeting with much more favor than the deposed Buckley has—if he has been deposed. The Democratic papers are now pegging directly at home and give Col. Burns a little rest.

Judge Morrow rendered his decision in the Salvadoran refugee case on Saturday last. Ezeta was discharged, his offense being political. General Bolanos and Major Bustamente were also set free, but Lieutenant Chavarogas was ordered held for extradition on a charge of attempted murder.

General Ezeta, the Salvador refugee, has gone to Mexico, and it is surmised he is to head an expedition into San Salvador by way of Guatemala.

THE LAND OF PROMISE

In the mighty West, the land that "richly with a hoe laughs a harvest;" the El Dorado of the miner; the gold of the agricultural emigrant. While it teems with all the elements of wealth and prosperity, some of the most fruitful portions of it bear a harvest of malaria reaped in its fullness by those unprotected by a medicinal safeguard. No one seeking or dwelling in a malarial locality is safe from the scourge without Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Emigrants bear this in mind. Commercial travelers sojourning in malarious regions should carry a bottle of the bitters in the traditional grip-sack. Against the effects of exposure, malaria or bodily overwork, chills and unwholesome food or water, it is an infallible defense. Constipation, rheumatism, biliousness, dyspepsia, nervousness and kidney complaint are all remedied by this genial restorative.

Dr. Tyman, of Modesto, who mysteriously disappeared two years ago, has returned home. He ran away to Boston to escape a suit instituted by his stepdaughters. In the meantime, he was declared by the Superior Court to be dead, and his estate of about $200,000 was distributed.

The jury in the sensational Martin will case, in San Francisco, decided, by 10 to 2, against the child.

Work on the old Hartford will soon commence at Mare Island.

NEW TO-DAY.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

Clothing,

Mens' Underwear,

Boots and Shoes, etc.,

AT

Bryant's Store,

Monday Evening, October 8th.

H. A. PITTS, Auctioneer.

ESTRAYS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS A REWARD of FIVE DOLLARS EACH for the recovery of

Two Estray Horse Mules.

One was lost at Fales' Hot Springs, and one near Bridgeport.

One is a brownish white, and the left ear of the other is split. David Hays will pay the reward.

s29 ANTONIO ERRECA.

JAMES MEEHAN,

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE

For

JOINT-SENATOR,

14th District.

Election, Tuesday, November 6th, 1894.

For Sheriff.

M. P. HAYES,

Regular Democratic Candidate.

For County Clerk.

J. D. MURPHEY,

Republican Nominee.

For Treasurer.

JOE A. BROWN,

Republican nominee.

For Justice of the Peace.

GEORGE H. BUMP.

Republican nominee.

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO REDEEM REAL ESTATE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN AND TO THE OWNERS AND OCCUPANTS OF THE REAL PROPERTY HEREINAFTER DESCRIBED:

TAKE NOTICE: That the following described real estate situate, lying and being in Alpine County, State of California, described as follows, to wit:

That certain mine in Alpine Mining District, known as the "HIGHLAND MARY," being Mineral Entry No. 398, in the series of the U. S Land Office, in Sacramento, and designated by the Surveyor General as Lots Nos. 37 and 61, embracing a portion of Townships Nine (9) and Ten (10), North, Range Twenty (20) East.

Also, that certain mine in Alpine Mining District, known as "THE UNION QUARTZ MINE," being Mineral Entry 600, in the series of the United States Land Office at Sacramento, and designated by the Surveyor General as Lots 36 and 62, embracing a portion of Townships Nine (9) and Ten (10) North, Range Twenty (20) East.

Also, that certain mine in Alpine Mining District, known as the "DUKE OF WELLINGTON MINE," being Mineral Entry 601, in the series of the U. S. Land Office at Sacramento, and designated by the Surveyor General as Lots 40 and 64 embracing a portion of Townships Nine (9) and (10) North, Range Twenty (20) East.

Also, that certain mine in Alpine Mining District, known as the "LA FAYETTE MINE," being Mineral Entry No. 599, in the series of the U. S. Land Office at Sacramento, and designated by the Surveyor General as Lots 39 and 63, embracing a portion of Townships 9 and 10, North, Range 20 East.

assessed to Robert McCalmont, was on the 29th day of July, 1893, in accordance with law, sold at public auction by the Tax Collector of said Alpine county to the bidder who was willing to take the least quantity of the smallest portion of the said land and pay taxes and costs due thereon for delinquent taxes for the fiscal year 1892 to 1893.

That the amount of property sold was as follows, to wit:

That certain mine in Alpine Mining District known as the "HIGHLAND MARY," being Mineral Entry No. 398 in the series of the U. S. Land Office, in Sacramento, and designated by the Surveyor General as Lots Nos 37 and 61 embracing a portion of Townships Nine and Ten North Range Twenty East.

Also that certain mine in Alpine Mining District known as "THE UNION QUARTZ MINE," being Mineral Entry 600 in the series of the United States Land Office at Sacramento and designated by the Surveyor General as Lots 36 and 62 embracing a portion of Townships 9 and 0 North Range 20 East.

Also that certain mine in Alpine Mining Mining District known as the "DUKE OF WELLINGTON MINE," being Mineral Entry No. 601, in the series of the U. S. Land Office at Sacramento and designated by the Surveyor General as Lots 40 and 64 embracing a portion of Townships 9 and 10 North Range 20 East.

Also that certain mine in Alpine Mining District known as the "LAFAYETTE MINE" being Mineral Entry No. 599 in the series of the U. S. Land Office at Sacramento, and designated by the Surveyor General as Lots 39 and 63, embracing a portion of Townships 9 and 10, North Range 20 East.

and the amount for which said real property was sold is Sixty-Six Dollars, said sale being properly made. The amount due at the date hereof is $70.

That the time allowed by law for the redemption of said property shall expire on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1894.

That said sale was made to W. H. Chickering, who was the purchaser at said sale and to whom and in whose name the certificate issued.

That said purchaser has assigned said certificate to William Newall who will apply for the deed of said property pursuant to said sale on the 1st day of October, 1894.

Witness my hand this 17th day of August, 1894.

WILLIAM NEWALL,
By his duly authorized Agent,
W. H. CHICKERING.

s1-4t

MEDICAL.

Mr. Lovitt

Whole Family Helped

"My husband was confined to the house, almost unable to walk, on account of an ulcer on his left leg. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once there were signs of improvement. He was soon able to go to work again. My oldest son was stricken down with rheumatic fever. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time he soon recovered his health. Attending others, I became all run down. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me much good." MRS. E. J. LARKIN, Chico, Butte County, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Mono, State of California.

R. KIRWIN, Plaintiff, vs. ALICE KIRWIN, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Mono in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

C. C. P., Sec. 407.

The People of the State of California, send Greeting to ALICE KIRWIN, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons, if served within this Mono County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and Plaintiff and for such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, this 14th day of September, A. D. 1894.

L. S. J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.
By J. W. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

Indorsed: Superior Court, State of California, County of Mono.

R. Kirwin, Plaintiff, vs. Alice Kirwin, Defendant.

Copy Summons.

Filed September 15th, 1894.
J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.
By J. W. Towle, Deputy Clerk

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

[s15 2m]

Teachers' Examination

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., September 6, 1894.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1894,

at Bridgeport.

Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

The following are the studies required for a Primary Grade Certificate:

Arithmetic,
Grammar,
Geography,
Composition,
United States History,
Orthography,
Reading,
Penmanship,
Reading,
Methods of Teaching,
School Law,
Industrial Drawing,
Physiology,
Civil Government,
Elementary Bookkeeping,
Vocal Music.

The additional branches required for Grammar Grade Certificates are as follows:

Philosophy,
Algebra,
English Literature.

Applicants for Diplomas of Graduation will omit from the studies of the Primary Grade Methods of Teaching and School Laws.

CORNELIA RICHARDS,
Superintendent of Schools.

s8 td

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF FRED. HENESLEIT, DECEASED

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of FRED. HENESLEIT, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix at the law office of W. O. Parker, Bridgeport, Mono County California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bodie, Mono Co., Cal., this 27th day of August, 1894.

Her
REBECCA X HENESLEIT.
Mark

Administratrix of the Estate of Fred. Heneslit, deceased.

Witness to Mark of Rebecca Heneleit.
WM. J. CRAWFORD.

s1-4t

BRIDGEPORT MARKET.

GEORGE H. BUMP,

DEALER IN

Beef, Mutton and Pork.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

CAMPING AT

Sweet Brier Camp

A New and Beautiful MOUNTAIN RETREAT In the Vicinity of CASTLE CRAGS and MT. SHASTA.

Read what the Rev. J. K. McLean, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Oakland, says of it:

Hazel Creek, April 14, '94.

. . . I am more than pleased with it—delighted. The place seems to me to embody all available points for a camp (dry, firm soil, good water) the very best), fine chances for drainage, and scenery unsurpassable. The view of Mt. Shasta is one of the very best to be had from any point; it is visible from every part of the ground. The view of the Crags also is fine. The general environment is of the best. It is an oval-shaped amphitheater, three miles long by one-fourth to three fourth of a mile wide, with receding walls two to three thousand feet in height, with lines and shades of beauty at every reach. I doubt if a better place can be found in all Northern California.

REDUCED RATES.

Camper's Outfits, Tents, Poles, Bedding, Cots, Oil-stoves, Folding-chairs, etc., shipped as baggage.

For full information address

T. J. LOFTUS, Castella, Cal.,
or T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agent,
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
San Francisco, Cal.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD

are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

1051 Market St., San Francisco (Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building 1051 Market Street—Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

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PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 483. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war, Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

THOMAS F. COYLES,

Tonsorial Parlor,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS

BRIDGEPORT.

Haircutting, Shaving and Shampooing. Razors honed.

j23-tf

PATENTS

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This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. jal3-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. jal4-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
409 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND
METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.

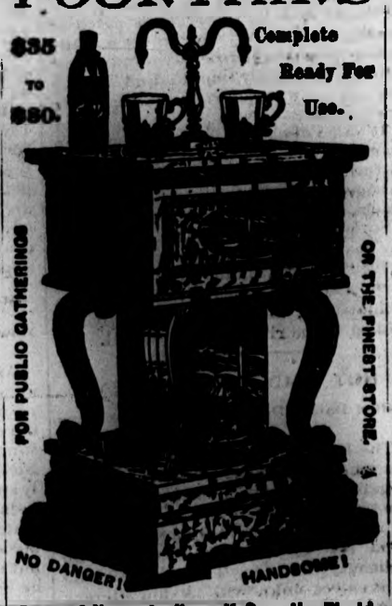
Single or Double Teams at all hours.

A. D. WALTZE, Proprietor.

j10-tf

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

$35 TO $80. Complete Ready For Use.



FOR PUBLIC GATHERINGS ON THE FINEST STORE.

NO DANGER! HANDSOME!

Over 30 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any $4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its one.

CHAPMAN & CO., MADISON, - - - - - INDIANA.

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD.

Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.

OTTO LARSON, Lessee.

THIS PAPER IS ONLY $2.50 A YEAR. ORDER IT.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my26-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Main street,

BODIE.....CAL.

N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL will be conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS, Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean. Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations.

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,

SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,

(65 miles from Sonora and 20 from Bodie)

MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my23-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,

City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. j8-tf

PIONEER SALOON,

(Brick Building)

BRIDGEPORT.

Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

d2 tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,

CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.

The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS And will be conducted first-class.

STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.

[my19-tf]

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,

Ginger Ale, Soda Water

Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW HOME

AND SAVE MONEY MADE

WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. The NEW HOME is our best, but we make other machines such as the OLIMAX, IDEAL and other High Arm Full Nickel Plated Sewing Machines for $15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if prices, terms and square dealing will win, we shall have it. We challenge the world to produce a BETTER $50.00 Sewing Machine for $50.00, or a better $30. Sewing Machine for $20.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

Orange, Mass., Boston, Mass., 30 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill., Dallas, Texas, San Francisco, Cal., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE BY

Agents wanted in every town. Write for prices and terms.

725 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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ADVERTISE IN THE CHRONICLE-UNION

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 29, 1894.

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).
Ella M. Brady, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 7 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday. Departure, 7 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.
Holbrooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

A. H. Meyers and wife, and Mrs. G. K. Fitzpatrick, who spent several weeks here and at Falen' Hot Springs, returned to their Bodie homes on Monday's stage.

Dr. T. A. Keables and wife, and Dr. Porter and wife, came from Bodie on Thursday.

P. E. Van Loan, of Bodie, was here this week.

John T. Parr was here this week from Bodie.

Mrs. Scott, of Bodie, is visiting Bridgeport friends.

Mrs. W. O. Parker has returned home from Bodie.

Joe A. Brown and wife, L. A. Murphey and wife, Thos. Coyle and wife, Miss Ella Donnel, and C. L. Hayes, represented our town at [illegible] last wedding. Illness kept a number at home.

Dr. Sinclair and wife have gone to Carson, on account of his health.

Superintendent T. H. Leggett, of the Standard Con , of Bodie, was here last night and returned home this morning.

Supervisors Arrild, Boyd, Calnan, Nay and Pitts were here this week on official business.

Judge Virden has been laid up this week with a sprained back.

THE CANDIDATES.—The Republican Central Committee met here on Saturday last and canvassed the returns of the late primary election for the selection of candidates on the "Crawford plan" and formally declared the following candidates to have been duly nominated at said election:

For Sheriff—W. P. Onkst.
County Clerk—J. D. Murphey.
Treasurer—J. A. Brown.
District Attorney—F. E. Hunewill.
Assessor—John J. Welch.
Coroner and Public Administrator—A. P. Sayre.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Cornelia Bonnarth.
Supervisors—1st Dist., Wm. Shimmin. 2d, R. A. Leslie. 5th, Henry A. Pitts.
Justices of the Peace—Antelope: Wm. T. Barnes, B. G. Watkins; Benton—John H. King, John Tucker; Bridgeport—Geo H. Bump; Bodie—George Delury, Antonio Maestretti; Lndy and Mono Lake—R. G. Montrose, John Mattly.
Constables - Antelope: James Crawford. Martin H. Shields; Benton—John King. Wm. Edwards; Bridgeport—Thomas F. Coyle, E. A. Murphey; Bodie.—Henry Branch; Lundy and Mono Lake—Wm. O. Lundy, Charles Taylor.

The following are the County Committee: Antelope—Wm. Bowerman, L. Gallickson; Benton—John H. King, John Tucker; Bridgeport—W. T. Elliott, Emery E. Kirkwood, M. M. Waltze, C. E. Wederts; Bodie—Lester Bell, Harvey Boone, N. W. Boyd, T. A. Keables, E. L. Reese; Lundy—A. L. Butterfield, A. A. Travis; Mono Lake—James G. Thompson.

TAX LEVY.—The Board of Supervisors fixed the county tax as follows:

General Fund,	10.
Salary Fund,	50.
School Fund,	50.
Bond Fund,	5.
Road Fund,	10
Hospital Fund,	25.7
Add State Tax,	49 3
Total,	$2 00

A tax of 30 cents on $100 was levied for the Bridgeport School District.

WOOD.—The county has contracted with N. L. Simmons for 20 cords of wood, at $4 50, for the Court House and Jail. This, in addition to the few cords on hand, will carry the county into next Summer. Janitor Bump is having it split and the wood shed filled.

JOINT-SENATOR.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention nominated James Meehan, of Amador county, for Senator for the 14th Senatorial District. Mr. Meehan's "card" will be found under "New To-day!"

ABOLISHED.—The Supervisors have abolished the Clinton and Mono Lake election precincts. Clinton has been merged with Antelope, and Mono Mills with Benton.

ASSESSMENT ROLL.—Auditor Murphey will, on Monday, hand the assessment roll to Tax Collector Hayes. Taxpayers will be notified by postals of the amounts due.

DRIED FRUIT.—A. F. Bryant has in store the finest lot of dried fruits ever brought to Bridgeport. Try them.

This is a Wintry day. Bodie had a snow storm this morning.

Lessons given in Oil Painting by Miss Hettie Searles.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention met in Miners' Union Hall, at Bodie, on Saturday last. W. O. Parker, of Bridgeport, was elected Chairman, and James Borland, of Bodie, was appointed Secretary. Committees were appointed and recess taken. Reassembling, the usual Democratic resolutions were adopted and the Convention proceeded to nominations, and here is where the "surprises," of which we were told, came in. It was supposed the Convention would only nominate a Sheriff and District Attorney, as was done two years ago, but, when it got to work, it wanted the "whole hog," and a Bodie one at that! and nominated a full ticket, except Supt. of Schools and Treasurer, for which there were no candidates. The following ticket was ground out: Sheriff, John F. Parr. County Clerk, R. W. Bowen. District Attorney, Chas. L. Hayes. Assessor, F. M. Smith. Coroner and Public Administrator, R. M. Fos[illegible], all of Bodie.

The "surprises" were that Sheriff M. P. Hayes was not renominated, and that a full ticket was nominated. The Convention, from a Republican standpoint, was the essence of stupidity. It could not comprehend the magic force of "prestige." In strong Republican Mono the Democrats have held the office of Sheriff for 10 years in the past 12—two years ago Hayes making the cleanest sweep. But it ignored him, and presents Parr, with four of the unterrified tradging behind, to the voters. Its full ticket is a direct challenge to each individual candidate of the Republicans, which they and their party friends will meet with a solid front. This is a Republican year throughout the North,—with a sprinkle from the South, and Mono will not be an exception.

Since the above was in type, Parr has withdrawn from the ticket, and Sheriff Hayes substituted.

MATTLY—BENEDICT WEDDING.

On Monday a large party assembled at the Mattly mansion, on the border of Mono Lake, to witness the nuptials of Postmaster John Mattly and Mrs. Lou Benedict, of Carson. The ceremony took place in the grove, and the knot uniting the loving pair until death doth them part, was becomingly tied by Justice R. G. Montrose about noon. After congratulations, a grand banquet was partaken of. Two long tables in the shade of the trees were laden with everything tempting to the appetite of a wedding party. Nearly two hundred guests enjoyed the hospitality of the very happy groom, who had made elaborate preparations for the comfort and entertainment of his friends. The hours were pleasantly passed until evening, when all repaired to the school house and indulged in dancing until a late hour. The newly wedded were the recipients of a large number of presents, with more to come. The following were received: China dinner set, N. B. Ward, A. and B. Barlow, S. Dondero and Geo. Montrose; soup ladle, J. P. Parr and wife; dozen teaspoons, R. T. Pierce and wife; toilet set, L. A. Murphey; ice cream set, Mary and Chas. Becton; silver cake basket, J. F. Murray and wife, and W. O. Lundy and wife; set of perfumery, A. F. Bryant and wife; ½ doz teaspoons, J. F. Sturgeon; linen tablecloth, Mr. King; doz napkins, Misses Annie and Jessie Currie; silver cake basket, W. Reading and wife; towels and napkins, J. Mattly and wife; buttorknife and sugar spoon, C. B. Donnelly and wife; [illegible] set, Mrs. H. Boone; onyx clock, P. Siavonetti; silver pepper and salt, Miss Annie Dolan; butterknife and sugar spoon, Mabel and Bertie Montrose; a full silver set—spoons, knives, forks, etc., C. L. Hayes; carving set, N. W. Boyd and wife; carving set, P. Mattly; doz napkins, W. P. Onkst and wife; photo album, Jas. Currie; photo album, C. Kuhlman; ½ doz napkin rings, W. O. Lundy and wife; chenille table cloth, J. Dondero and Geo. Montrose; colored linen table cover, A. Sturgeon and wife; bed spread, Taylor & Stewart; doz Turkish towels, A. Maestretti; woolen blanket, A. A. Travis; lap robe, Joe A. Brown and wife; Smyrna rug, Miss Mary Currie; rocking chair, Leo Mattly; China cake stand, Miss Ella Donnel; 20 yards of oil carpet, Judith Mattly; towels, Thos. Coyle and wife; Milton's Paradise Lost, Miss Zella Hayden; linen table cover, Mrs. R. King; doz teaspoons, Mrs. R. T. Pierce; glass cake dish, unknown; linen table cover and doz napkins, Misses Annie and Jessie Currie; photo album, S. B. Burkham and wife.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A terrible explosion devastated portions of Iowa and Minnesota on the night of the 21st. A number of lives were lost and several towns were wrecked and much valuable property destroyed.

It is said the live stock in Fresno county is afflicted with glanders, lump jaw, and other diseases.

MARRIAGES.

MATTLY-BENEDICT—At Mono Lake, September 26th, by R. G. Montrose, Justice of the Peace, John Mattly, of Mono Lake, and Mrs. Lou Benedict, of Carson.

[CARD.]

As a TRUE BLUE Republican, I take this method of thanking my friends for their support in the contest for the nomination for Sheriff and Tax Collector, and sincerely hope that they will join hands with me and support the successful nominee, who proved to be a perfect gentleman in all respects throughout our canvass.

Respectfully yours,
M. Y. STEWART KIRKWOOD.

FALSE REPORT.—A report has been circulated here to the effect that A. L. Leavitt, formerly of Bridgeport, but for several years past County Clerk of Klamath county, Oregon, is behind in his accounts, but there is no truth in it. The facts are these: The Oregon salary and fee bill allows county officers a small salary and 33⅓ per cent of fees collected, and the County Commissioners allowed and paid Clerk Leavitt $1,169-94, and $284 69 to Sheriff Gowen, also an old Monoite. Klamath county now wants all the officers and ex-officers to refund the amount of fees paid them under the law, but they demur to the demand until the Supreme Court decides the matter, one of the lower Courts having decided in favor of the officers, while another Court decided adversely, so an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. This is all there in the "defalcation" story. The Klamath Star says that the experts who examined the accounts and books of the officers, reported Leavitt's correct, there being only a few clerical errors amounting to $3 82 in drawing warrants during the time he has held the office.

A BIG DAM.—The Standard Con. Company has commenced the erection of a big dam across Green Creek, above the Company's dynamo plant. The dam will be from 35 to 50 feet high. Four-fifths of a mile of pipe will be laid to convey the water to the Dynamo. Every available man in Bridgeport has been engaged for the work. It is said the Company will expend about $30,000 in improvements in connection with the electric plant, which is working satisfactorily, it saving a goodly sum to the company, monthly, in running its works at Bodie.

IN DOUBT.—The Supervisors have asked for the opinion of the Attorney General as to the election of a Supervisor for the Second District, the point being raised that there having been no special election to fill Smith's unexpired term, and no general election within 90 days after Smith resigned, the appointment of Boyd by the Governor to hold to the end of the term. We are no lawyers, but it is our "mudsill" opinion that one must be elected next month.

GRAND CONCERT.—A grand concert will be given at Bryant's Hall on Tuesday evening next, October 2d, by Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Porter, assisted by Mrs. Dr. Keables, Mrs. Dan. M. Smith, the Misses Searle, McClellan and Bryant, Prof. Heath and W. O. Parker. Admission, 50 cents.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Porter, Surgeon Dentist is again in Bridgeport, and will remain until October 3d. Small amalgam fillings, $1 00. Gold fillings, from $3 00 up. Extracting, $1 00. Painless extracting, $1 50. Sets of teeth from $15.

SCHOOL MONEY.—The Supervisors ordered $1,670 transferred from the General Fund to the School Fund for two months' salary for teachers.

ROAD WORK.—The Sheriff has been ordered to work prisoners, held for misdemeanor, on the road.

BARGAINS.—The personal property of the Clinton School sold for only $23, at auction, yesterday.

A RECESS.—The Supervisors have taken a recess until Monday week next—awaiting the election proclamation.

SEE Bryant's "Auction Sale," under "New To-Day."

The London Chamber of Commerce was to banquet Free-Trade Wilson on Thursday night last. Minister Bayard and other Democratic free traders were invited. The English can well afford to banquet their American allies who closed American factories and started up those of old England on full time and full handed, while Americans, to get work, must labor at reduced wages on an equality with those of Europe to enable the American factory to be run at all. A banquet to Wilson in London ought to be an eye-opener for American wage earners, particularly of West Virginia, Wilson's constituency.

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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ACTUAL EXPERIENCE.

How One Man Learned He Could Not Afford to Marry.

A young man of a practical turn of mind and living on a salary of eighteen dollars a week was curious to know whether or not he could afford to assume the responsibilities of a family. In his own language, says the Philadelphia Press, he thus tells how he satisfied his curiosity:

"I told my sister, who is a widow with one child, that I would like to experiment for one week and ascertain for myself the actual cost of maintaining a small family, my wages being eighteen dollars a week. She was willing. She had a suite of four rooms, for which she paid fourteen dollars a month. Well, I paid the rent for one week and bought all her coal and wood and meat and groceries and paid for her laundry work and for my own, etc. At the end of the seven days I found that out of the eighteen dollars there remained but one dollar and three cents. So, as I am a modest man and have decided objections to adopting the costume of the South Sea islanders, I came to the conclusion that I would remain single and wear clothes."

Very Old Friends.

The author of a sketch of the late Lord Drayton was accompanying the earl, then eighty-five years of age, down the stairs of a London club to see him safely into his cab. On descending the stairs, they were met by a cheery old gentleman, small of stature, Mr. John Levien, who was slowly ascending, hat in hand, mopping the dew off his bald head with his pocket-handkerchief. The writer, knowing that both his friends—strangers to each other—were proud of their ages, said to them as they met on the stairs: "Let me introduce a gentleman of eighty-five to a gentleman of eighty-two." "Eighty-two, sir!" echoed the earl, slightly lifting his hat to Mr. Levien; "I'll run you round the square for a fiver." Some days afterward, Mr. Levien called on the writer again, and remarked slowly and with much solemnity: "I've been thinking a great deal about that challege. I wish I had taken it."

She Failed.

A Bowdoinham woman who is always ready to do a kind act had a hard experience the other day. She was in a car bound for Augusta in which was an insane woman on her way to the hospital. After watching for some time the keeper's attempts to quiet the unfortunate, the Bowdoinham lady, whom the Bath (Me.) Enterprise calls Auntie S., asked permission to try her hand at it. This being granted she sat down by the patient, who showed her appreciation of the move by gazing steadily at the friendly face of her entertainer. But suddenly, with cat-like agility, she made a grab for auntie's bonnet and in another second was dancing in the aisle, with not only this headgear but also a wig that had come off with it, shouting with insane glee: "I've got her scalp! I've got her scalp!" The keeper finally succeeded in rescuing auntie's property, not much the worse for its adventure, but her confidence in her ability to soothe a maniac had received a severe shock.

A Singular Suicide.

Very curious is the suicide just committed by a Levantine millionaire of the name of Semama, at Marseilles. In the garden of his superb oriental palace on the Prado he had caused a marble sepulcher to be built, fitted with iron doors and furnished with a divan, candelabra and braziers filled with charcoal. He was wont to retire here from time to time, but the other day failed to reappear, and on the iron doors being broken open he was found lying on the divan, asphyxiated by the fumes of the burning charcoal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANK F. OSBORN, late of Osborn & Alexander. President and Manager.
WARREN S. PERKINS, Vice-President and Secretary. EDWIN VAN EVERY Treasurer.

Frank F. Osborn, the General Manager was the founder, and for 21 years an active partner, of the firm of Osborn & Alexander—dissolved October, 1893.

OSBORN HARDWARE & TOOL COMPANY.
Incorporated December, 1893.
WE ARE STRIKING OUT FOR BUSINESS!
WE SELL
HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
Highest Grade, Best Assortment, Low Prices.
414 Market Str. near Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.
Country Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING, BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,
General Merchandise,
Main Street, Bridgeport.
Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Candies and Nuts.
Yankee Notions.

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.

BESIEGED BY WOMEN.

They Throng the White House with All Sorts of Wants.

The Life of Private Secretary Thurber Rendered Exceedingly Interesting by Fair Callers with Requests for the President's Signature.

For a time at the beginning of the present administration Private Secretary Thurber was almost hourly visited by women carrying bedspreads and crazy quilts on which the president or Mrs. Cleveland were to write names, says the Washington Post. At last this fad assumed such alarming proportions that a bureau for the reception of all such things was established across the hall from Mr. Thurber's office. I cannot say, but I strongly suspect that clerks were employed in this department to sign the names, and credulous women worked in floss and filoselle the names of the head official and his wife that had been written by young men and women hired to do the writing at so much a week.

Mr. Thurber is besieged constantly by women who want to see Mrs. Cleveland and the babies. "Can't you just take me into Mrs. Cleveland's room and tell her who I am. She won't care and I won't do anything but look at her," they explain in their confidential way. When he assures them that Mrs. Cleveland is not on exhibition at that time, they beg for a special dispensation for themselves, never realizing that if the demands of the people were regarded Mrs. Cleveland and the children would be on inspection drill twenty-four hours every day without a moment's cessation for eating or sleeping.

Some people come to the private secretary with pathetic appeals. They want to see the president that he may have their husbands or fathers returned to the government employ, from which they have been removed. The little stories of their sorrows and trials are quite as vivacious as they are pathetic; and though because of the impossibility of it doing them any good they never reach the president they are not less kindly heard by his secretary.

Sometimes woman suffragists float into the white house and up the softly-carpeted stairs to Mr. Thurber. I remember one who wanted a consulate. She said in her manly voice, as if delivering a speech from the Auditorium stage:

"Mr. Secretary, it has been proved conclusively that woman is mentally man's equal. In endurance she is his equal, and in morals his superior. Mr. Secretary, I call upon you to know if this is not so?"

Mr. Thurber stroked his pale drab mustache, looked very doubtful and assented.

"Mr. Secretary, in the name of the women of these United States, in the names of mothers who bore the voters, by the right of their intelligence and the nobility of their motives, I demand that they may be given a vote."

"But, madam, I cannot enfranchise women," said Mr. Thurber, apprehensively.

"Mr. Secretary, I don't want you to enfranchise women, but I want you to show your approval of bestowing that grand and glorious privilege upon the nobler, if weaker, sex by securing for me a consulate."

The grandiloquence of the speech slightly aroused Mr. Thurber, who said:

"In order to save you time and trouble in going to the departments I will tell you now that you are not eligible to a consulate and consequently cannot have it, no matter how much you and all your friends think you should." Then he explained at considerable length that only citizens were eligible, and that women, not being citizens, could not be ambassadors. It was impossible to misunderstand such a lengthy and kindly explanation and the woman was naturally deterred from carrying the matter any further, but, unwilling to leave without once more asserting her dignity, she drew herself up to her full five feet nine and said:

"Mr. Secretary, it is an unjust ruling, and I shall see that our representative to congress has it changed."

Up to date, however, it has not been changed.

A CALIFORNIAN CANAL.

It Is to Run in the Interior Parallel to the Coast.

An ambitious scheme for a canal in the interior of California has just been set afoot. It is to be run parallel to the coast, and is to cost ten million dollars, which has yet to be raised, and the projector expects to see steamers running up as far as Brinkerville, two hundred and twenty miles from the coast, in the not far distant future.

"The main canal," he says, "will be one hundred and seventy-five miles long, from Suisun bay to Tulare lake. It will be extended to Bakersfield, and there will be branch canals running out to various important towns. It will be large enough to carry vessels of heavy draft, and will be just what its name implies—a ship canal. A system of immense locks will be necessary, and thereby we will obtain another great value from the canal. The surplus water in the locks will be distributed through the lower adjoining country for irrigation, and the elevation at each lock will give great facilities for water power. Motors operated by water would furnish electric lights for all the towns on our line. From Suisun bay the canal will extend down the San Joaquin valley, the river being utilized most of the way. Tulare, Buena Vista and Kern lakes and the Kern river will be included in construction. The water will be obtained from these lakes and rivers, and from the natural drainage. The drainage is an important factor, and we will annually save whole lakes of water that is now lost. The water that flows down from one section of the canal will be saved in the lower levels. It will be a large volume of water, for the canal will be 50 feet fifty feet wide in its general portion."

STORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

An English Soldier Who Waded in Gunpowder with a Naked Light.

Mr. Forbes-Mitchell, author of "Reminiscences of the Great Mutiny," found himself, says Youth's Companion, without an overcoat after one of the battles at Lucknow, and, being unable to sleep for the cold, got up in the night, went into a room of the Shah Nujeef—where his regiment was encamped—took a lighted lamp from its shelf and, shading it with his hand, walked to the door of the great domed tomb, or mosque, hoping to find a coat which some Sepoy in his hurried departure had left behind him. He peered inside, and then, holding the lamp high over his head, walked in till he was near the center of the vault. Here he felt his progress obstructed by a black heap four or five feet high, which felt to his feet as if he were walking in loose sand. He lowered the lamp and saw instantly that he was up to his ankles in loose gunpowder. About forty hundredweight of it lay in a heap before his nose, while a glance to the left revealed more than a hundred eight-inch shells, all loaded with the fuses fixed, and spare fuses, slow matches and port fires lying in profusion beside the shells.

"I took in the danger at a glance," he writes. "Here I was up to my knees in powder, in the very bowels of a magazine, with a naked light! My hair literally stood on end. I felt the skin on my head lifting my bonnet off my scalp. My knees knocked together, and, despite the chilly night air, a cold perspiration burst out all over me and ran down my face and legs. I had neither cloth nor handkerchief in my pocket, and there was not a moment to be lost. Already the overhanging wick of the Indian lamp was threatening to shed its smouldering red tip to the magazine at my feet. Quick as thought I put my left hand under the down-dropping flame and clasped it with a grasp of determination. Holding it firmly, I turned slowly to the door and walked out, with my knees knocking one against the other. I felt not the slightest pain from grasping the burning wick, until I was in the open air, but when I opened my hand I felt the smart acutely enough. I poured the oil out of the lamp into the burned hand, and, kneeling down, thanked God for having saved myself and all the men lying around me from destruction. Then I got up, and, staggering rather than walking to the place where Capt. Dawson was sleeping, and, shaking him awake, told him of my discovery and the fright I had got.

"'Bah, Corporal Mitchell!' was his answer. 'You have woke up out of your sleep and have got frightened at a shadow,' for my heart was still thumping against my ribs and my voice was trembling."

The upshot of the matter was that on seeing the corporal's burnt hand and the powder nearly half an inch thick sticking to his feet and damp gaiters, the captain was almost as badly scared as Mitchell himself. The sleeping men were aroused, the fire was put out as expeditiously as possible, and a sentry was posted at the door of the mosque to prevent anyone from entering.

TRANSPLANTING HAIR.

A Queer Custom That Is Followed by the Chinese.

One of the many queer things in that queer land—China—is the occupation of hair transplanting. Wong Ching Foo tells about it in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Chinese superstition made the hair planting business an imperative profession. Chinese physiognomists say the eyebrows and whiskers of a man are just as essential in their relations to his success in life as his other qualifications. If the eyebrows are thin or his whiskers are sickly, his luck will be thin and his health will be poor. Therefore, in order to stop the train of bad luck which nature has unfortunately ordained for him, he orders his eyebrows changed or replanted by a hair planting professor.

This is done by first carefully pulling out the rebellious or unlucky hairs in the eyebrows. The next operation is to select a spot of hair on the neck of the patient or behind his ears that would suit for a fine eyebrow, and reduce them down to the right length. A fine pair of sharp pinchers is picked up with the left hand, and selecting a suitable-sized hair, the operator jerks it out by the root, and with the right hand he quickly pierces a minute hole in the skin of the bald eyebrow in a slanting direction, and while the point of the needle-like instrument is still on the edge of the hole, the root of the pulled-up hair is carefully inserted. But if blood oozes out of it before the hair is planted the hole will not be used that day for fear of inflammation and not sufficient nutriment for the hair to take root. This operation is repeated until every hair in the eyebrows is replanted or enlarged.

The patient usually experiences pain in the eyebrows for about twenty-four hours, after which he goes out and shows himself to his friends.

Borneo's Fishes.

More than three hundred species of fish, hitherto unknown to naturalists are described by M. Leon Vaillant as inhabiting the lakes of Borneo. Many other fish are identical with species living in the waters of the Sunda islands and of Indo-China. As these species never reach the sea, they furnish another argument in favor of the theory of a former connection of these countries.

He Mispronounced It.

The Housekeeper's Weekly tells how a boy was led astray by a misunderstood title. He was about eight years old and was looking over the bookshelves for something to read. A volume bound in red attracted him. It was Pope's "Essay on Man." He read it for a few minutes and then threw it down. "It may be easy on man," he said, "but it's hard on a boy."

HOW HIGH WILL A KITE GO?

Eighteen Hundred Feet the Maximum Altitude That a Single Kite Can Reach.

It is one of the most difficult undertakings imaginable to even approximately estimate the height of a kite above the earth. This is on account of the fact that objects floating in the air seem to be farther away than they really are. It may be safely said, says the St. Louis Republic, that 1,800 feet is the maximum altitude that can possibly be attained by a single kite. A kite flying at the height mentioned will appear even to a conservative observer to be nearly if not quite a half mile above the surface of the earth, but a careful measurement of a string and its angle will quickly prove that it could not have been more than a fourth of a mile above the ground. Ordinarily a kite will go no higher, even if more string be paid out; this is because the wind depresses the cord and causes the kite to really recede when it appears to rise. "It has been said that it is possible to arrange several kites in such a manner that they will reach a higher altitude than it is possible to attain with a single kite. In this manner where three, four, or even a dozen kites have been used remarkable heights have been reached.

Where more than one kite is used only the main one is attached to the end of the string, the others being attached along the main line (in a manner similar to the arrangement of the hooks along a "trotline") at an average distance of about twelve feet apart. Hinkleman, who made experiments at Buda-Pesth, and Irlson and Watson, whose investigations under the Russian Academy of Sciences were carried on at Edeenes, Finland, report curious results. Where single kites could be forced up into the atmosphere to a height of 1,500 feet, a pair could be made to ascend to a height of from 2,000 to 2,100 feet, and a tandem easily reached the high-water mark of 2,500 feet. The three experimenters alluded to believe that with a proper arrangement of the kites, and with a scientific adjustment of both the tail and string, a height of two miles will eventually be reached.

Roosevelt's Ideas of America.

The magnitude of this country is not adequately appreciated by a great percentage of Europeans. Especially has this been true in the past. An English novel of a few years ago described the glories of the Rockies as seen from New Orleans. "I met a German Hrasselt," said an acquaintance of the writer, "who became much interested in me when he learned that I was an American, and all on account of a friend he had in the United States. 'Do you know him?' he asked, 'his name is common as John Smith, and I did know Henry Walter.' 'Where does your friend live?' I asked. 'In Pittsburgh,' he replied. The Walter chanced to be the same. But what a remarkable occurrence! That German must have remained with very insular ideas of the size of this country. He probably regards it as about the size of Staten Island, or possibly, Hohenzollern.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 20.

An Act to submit to the people of the State of California an amendment to section twenty-three of article four of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 23. The members of the Legislature shall receive, in full payment for their services, the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, and mileage not to exceed ten cents per mile, and for contingent expenses not to exceed twenty-five dollars, for each session, to be paid out of the public treasury. No increase in compensation or mileage shall take effect during the term for which the members of either house shall have been elected, and the pay of no attache shall be increased after he is elected or appointed.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

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ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 6.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section one of article two thereof, relative to the right of suffrage.

SECTION 1. Every native male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under and by virtue of the Treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this State: provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 14.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the formation of new counties.

SECTION 3. The Legislature, by general and uniform laws, may provide for the formation of new counties; provided, however, that no new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than eight thousand; nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than five thousand; nor shall any line thereof pass within five miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties, shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, by adding a new section to article thirteen of the said Constitution, to be numbered section twelve and three fourths (12¾), relating to revenue and taxation.

SECTION 12¾. Fruit and nut bearing trees under the age of four years from the time of planting in orchard form, and grapevines under the age of three years from the time of planting in vineyard form, shall be exempt from taxation, and nothing in this article shall be construed as subjecting such trees and grapevines to taxation.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

A State Board of Equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the first general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and, at each general election every four years, whose term of office shall be for four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the State for the purpose of taxation. The Controller of State shall be ex-officio a member of the Board. The Board of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of Equalization for their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; provided, such State and County Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the County Boards may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe as to the action of the State Board to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, or any assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; provided, that no Board of Equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money, or solvent credits, above its face value. The State Board of Equalization elected in eighteen hundred and ninety four shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 17. Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona fide residents of this State shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission and inheritance of all property, other than real estate, as native born citizens; provided, that such aliens owning real estate at the time of the adoption of this amendment may remain such owners; and provided further, that the Legislature may, by statute, provide for the disposition of real estate which shall hereafter be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 17.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven, article eleven, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 7. City and county governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government, with one set of officers, and may be incorporated under general laws providing for the incorporation and organization of incorporations for municipal purposes. The provisions of this Constitution applicable to cities, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, shall be applicable to such consolidated government.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 17.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to article thirteen of the Constitution, section one, in relation to revenue and taxation.

SECTION 1. All property in this State, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things, real, personal and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide, except in case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this State.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 31.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendmt to section seven (7) of article nine (IX) of the Constitution of the State of California, by increasing the number of members constituting the State Board of Education, by adding thereto the President and Professor of Pedagogics of the University of California.

Section 7. The Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University of California, and the Professor of Pedagogy therein, and the Principals of the State Normal Schools, shall constitute the State Board of Education, and shall compile, or caused to be compiled, and adopt a uniform series of text-books for use in the common schools throughout the State. The State Board may cause such text-books, when adopted, to be printed and published by the Superintendent of State Printing, at the State Printing Office, and when so printed and published to be distributed and sold at the cost price of printing, publishing and distributing the same. The text-books so adopted shall continue in use not less than four years, and said State Board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for a Board of Education in each county in the State. The County Superintendents and the County Boards of Education shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of Teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdiction.

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